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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +22°C. Minimum 5°C.
Sun sets today at 5:19 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:19 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Share-Nau near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 177

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1965, (AQRAB 5, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

China Won't Attend Algiers Afro-Asian Summit, Chou Says

PEKING, October 27, (Reuter).—

THE Chinese Prime Minister, Chou en-Lai, has said China will boycott the Algiers Afro-Asian summit if it is "forcibly convened" as scheduled on November 5.

In a letter to Afro-Asian heads of state and governments, quoted Tuesday by the New China News Agency, the Chinese Prime Minister says holding the conference at present would inevitably embroil Afro-Asian countries in serious disputes from the very beginning.

In his letter, dated October 22, Chou said China had endorsed the first postponement of the Algiers summit last June when she found that the conference, if called, would face the danger of a split. In view of what he called new tensions and conflicts between certain Afro-Asian states, "it can be said that the present circumstances are more unfavourable to the holding of the conference than those which prevailed in June," Chou said.

He said China had concluded it would be better to postpone the conference rather than convene it forcibly in disregard of the principle of achieving a consensus through consultation.

An earlier report from Algiers said China has told African and Asian countries that its Foreign Minister will boycott the Afro-Asian ministerial meeting here on Thursday.

The sources said China made this clear at an eight-hour preparatory committee meeting which broke up early Tuesday deadlocked on a Chinese proposal to postpone indefinitely the Afro-Asian heads of state conference, due to open in Algiers on November 5.

China failed in a move for adoption of a draft resolution which would have called a foreign ministers' meeting at some future, unspecified date to discuss postponement of the main conference.

The sources said delegates objected that this proposal would delay matters indefinitely. The committee agreed that the issue be the first topic discussed by the foreign ministers on Thursday.

The 15-nation committee began meeting on October 14. To prepare for what would be the second conference of Afro-Asian states. The first was held in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955.

Algeria has announced that 43 states have agreed to attend the November 5 conference, but seven including China, Pakistan and Cambodia are holding out for a

postponement.

Delegates here said they feared a split in the Afro-Asian world over China's proposal but were divided on whether the conference could be held without that country.

China was one of the Prime movers of the Bandung meeting.

The second conference in Algiers has already been postponed twice, on one occasion when Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella, was deposed last June, shortly before the meeting was due to be held.

His Majesty Sends Congratulations To Shahinshah

KABUL, Oct. 27.—His Majesty the King has congratulated, in a telegram, His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran on his 46th birthday anniversary.

The newspapers in the capital carried photos of the Shahinshah together with articles referring to the achievements in Iran during the past 25 years of the Shahinshah's reign.

The Iranian Ambassador Mohammad Zulfikari held a reception at the Embassy last night to mark the occasion.

Wolesi Jirgah Asks For Facts On Demonstrations

KABUL, Oct. 27.—After discussing the possible factors contributing to demonstrations and its undesirable consequences, the Wolesi Jirgah, presided over by the House President Dr. Abdul Zahir, decided Tuesday morning to ask the government for information as regards reasons, point of origin of Monday's demonstrations and the steps taken by the government.

The meeting also decided to postpone regular sessions in order to give the commission for preparing a bill of duties for the Wolesi Jirgah a chance to start work.

Wilson Meets Smith, Gondo In Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Oct. 27, (Reuter).

—Harold Wilson and Ian Smith, Prime Ministers of Britain and Rhodesia, met Tuesday for their first talks on Rhodesian independence since the breakdown of negotiations in London earlier this month.

Wilson flew in to Salisbury Monday night and spoke of the tragic consequences if this white ruled British colony seized independence unilaterally.

The British Premier was stern-faced as he drove to Smith's office in the heart of Salisbury yesterday morning, to the applause of

several hundred Africans. Wilson decided to fly here last week after the Rhodesian cabinet opted in principle for a unilateral declaration of independence if Britain did not grant Smith's minority government immediate freedom.

There was only a sprinkling of white people in the crowd and signs of right-wing protest.

A police spokesman said four Africans were arrested during Monday night's tumultuous welcome for Wilson.

No incidents were reported this morning as police continued strong patrols in the African townships.

A spokesman for Dr. Josiah Gondo, leader of the all-African parliamentary and opponents of United Peoples Party, said the opposition leader would call on Wilson at Government House later Tuesday.

The two Prime Ministers met informally Monday night at a Government House banquet shortly after Wilson flew in.

Smith said "he was not sure

when he would next meet Wilson. He did not think it would be Tuesday afternoon when the British Prime Minister is scheduled to see Dr. Gondo and other members of his all-African parliamentary and opposition United People Party (UPP).

He was also expected to see Reginald Garfield Todd, former Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister recently restricted to his farm south of here by government order, as well as restricted African nationalist leaders.

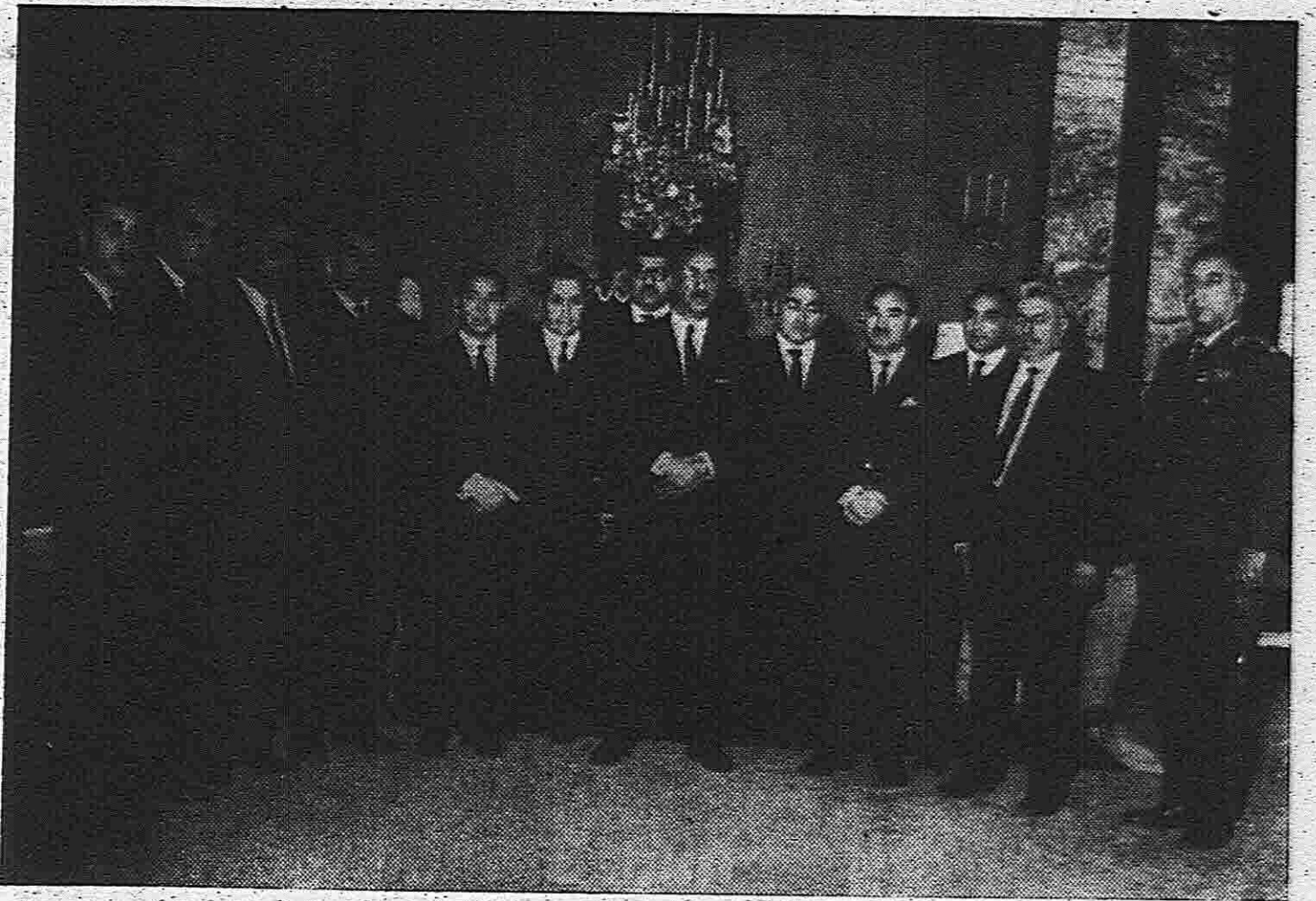
Asked if the discussions were worthwhile Smith said: "So far yes".

He declined to say if there had been any discussion on the proposal for a treaty to guarantee African majority advancement.

"Ask Wilson," he said. "When I was in London I did all the talking—now I think it is his turn".

About 1,000 Africans massed round the entrance to Smith's office under fierce sun, shouted and waved excitedly when the two prime ministers came out of the meeting.

His Majesty Receives New Cabinet



Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf and members of his cabinet were received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gul Khana palace Tuesday afternoon.

His Majesty, congratulated the Prime Minister and members of his cabinet on their appointments and mentioned their sincere services in the past. "Remembering your

sincere services in the past we hope that, with paying due attention to requirements and conditions in the country, you will be successful in the future too," said His Majesty the King.

Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf thanked His Majesty for confidence shown in him and promised that he would do whatever he can

within the framework of human limitation to fulfil His Majesty's benevolent wishes and carry out his duties for the prosperity of the country. The Prime Minister expressed the hope that the government would continue to be honoured by His Majesty's support as it was during the interim period.

Premier Receives Telegrams Of Congratulation

KABUL, Oct. 27.— Telegrams congratulating Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on getting the vote of confidence from the Wolesi Jirgah and the issuance of the Royal Decree appointing him as Prime Minister have been received from the heads of government in various friendly countries including those from Chou En-Lai Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, Amir Abas Howaida, Prime Minister of Iran and Professor Ludwig Erhard, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday.

Meanwhile, those ministers who have had new assignments in Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's cabinet were introduced to their respective mi-

(Contd. on page 4)

U.S., Soviet Ideas Clash On Non-Proliferation Treaty

NEW YORK, October 27, (DPA).—

AMERICAN and Soviet ideas about the future handling of the draft treaties on the prevention of proliferation of atomic weapons clashed here Tuesday in the first political committee of the UN General Assembly.

The United States submitted a draft resolution asking the Geneva 18-power disarmament conference to resume its work "as soon as possible" and to work out a treaty on the non-proliferation of atomic weapons.

The conference should take into consideration all proposals submitted at the UN General Assembly and report back to the Assembly about the results achieved.

The Soviet delegate shortly afterwards expressed himself against the instructions of the Geneva conference.

He said the United States wished to postpone the solution of the problem by one whole year.

The Soviet Union, however, opposed any further delay in the efforts to achieve an agreement.

Meanwhile India criticised both the U.S. and Soviet draft treaties aimed at halting the spread of nuclear weapons.

In a speech to the 117-nation main political committee, Indian Ambassador V.C. Trivedi asked that any treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons incorporate the views of both non-aligned and non-nuclear powers.

He said such a treaty must be applicable to countries which have exploded a nuclear device, but do not have nuclear stockpiles or delivery systems for their weapons.

The United States and Soviet approaches, he said, are based on the presumption of the assurance of security of nations provided by military alliances. "They fail," he said, "to consider the view of non-aligned nations who do not believe in such alliance."

Non-aligned nations believe that their security lies "not in guarantees or military alliances but in concrete and meaningful steps towards disarmament,"

Trivedi said. Therefore a treaty on non-proliferation should include provisions for elimination of production of weapons and delivery systems and gradual reductions of existing stockpiles, he added.

Non-aligned nations also oppose "proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form whatever," he said. "There should be no loopholes and all doors should be closed to the access of nuclear weapons being provided by nuclear powers in any manner or form."

Referring to China, he said "The country which now wishes to be described as a nuclear power in fact told us a few years ago that we were 15 years ahead of it in nuclear technology."

Meshrano Jirgah Elects Members To Commissions

KABUL, Oct. 27.—The Meshrano Jirgah, in its yesterday's session elected commissions for drafting regulations on the procedure of the House and examining the credentials of the senators.

The Jirgah met at 9-30 under its President Abdul Hadi Dawl. There were 45 members present.

The Jirgah elected nine senators to serve on the commission for the drafting regulations on the procedure of the House, and four Senators as the commission for the examination of credentials.

The members of the Procedural Commission consist of the following senators: Mohammad Zaman Taraki, Mohammad Omer, Dr. Abdul Shukur, Habibullah, Nadir Ali, Mohammad Sayyed Mashal, Mohammad Hashim Mojadidi, (Contd. on page 4)

Maiwandwal To Visit USSR In November

KABUL, Oct. 27.—The Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal the Minister of Press and Information will leave for the Soviet Union at the invitation of Mrs. Fortswa the USSR Minister of Culture to participate in celebrations marking the anniversary of the Soviet October revolution, which begin November 7.

KABUL TIMES

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Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Address:—
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Telegraphic Address:—
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Telephone:—
21494 Ext. 03

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KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 27, 1965

Premier's Policy

The policy statement made by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on Monday while asking for a vote of confidence is a realistic approach to the problems that his administration will tackle during its four-year term of office. Work has already begun on drafting the third five-year plan which will be launched in less than two years.

Dr. Yousuf is the best man available in this country as far as his experience and knowledge about economic development and planning is concerned. He has been in the government with important responsibilities ever since we launched our systematic planning about ten years ago.

What he has proposed for the third plan is a balance of emphasis on both long-term projects of an infrastructure nature and short-term productive schemes. This plan follows the consensus of both Afghan and foreign economic experts who are engaged in development and financial work in this country.

On the importance of social services, Dr. Yousuf has already spoken extensively in his various speeches during his term as the head of the transitional government. What he stated on this subject was actually a capsule of his previous views on the subject.

Indeed all the members of the Jirga are aware of his views and policies and he has always been backed by an overwhelming majority of the nation in his reform policies. He wants each and every Afghan to be well-fed, well-clad and well-housed and to be happy and prosperous as part of a nation which has had a glorious history and wants once again to restore that past glory.

What is needed now after the formation of the government is a real sense of dedication and cooperation by all. As the Prime Minister said, the tasks of all governments—but especially this newly formed one—is to see that the principles enshrined in the Constitution are implemented sincerely and faithfully. This is not an easy task but it can be achieved if we are faithful to this national document.

Implementing Principles Of Constitution Cornerstone Of His Policy, Premier Says

The following is the text of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's speech which he delivered Monday in the Wolesi Jirga before asking the Jirga for a vote of confidence.

In the name of God the Almighty and the Just,
Dear President,

First of all I want to extend my sincere congratulations to the esteemed members of the Wolesi Jirga who in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, secret and direct elections have been elected to this house. I also congratulate you, Mr. President, and the rest of the administrative staff for your election to these posts and I ask Almighty God for your success.

As the esteemed members of the Jirga are aware His Majesty the King has assigned me to form the new government. While I deeply thank His Majesty sincerely for this trust which he put in me, here now on the basis of Article 89 of the Constitution, I have come to the Wolesi Jirga and I ask for permission to introduce the policy and members of my government to you.

The policy of the new government is actually based on the values enshrined in the Constitution and the implementation of the principles of that document. Of course, this duty in its general meaning, is part of the duties of the governments which hereafter will be formed in Afghanistan.

However, undoubtedly, the relative importance of the issue during this term when the first Parliament and the first government are being formed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution is greater and its effects on national life is deeper.

Therefore the government is determined to place the achievement of this task at the corner-

stone of its duties and with the remaining organs of the state will endeavour in the implementation of the principles of new Constitution. In this respect the achievement of the rights of the people and the creation of an atmosphere of tranquillity and security for people has a distinct place.

The government is determined to follow to the end the fulfilment of the aims included in the new order and the bringing about of the government of the people. This task which has already begun, the government will follow with care the laws already enacted and will submit other appropriate laws to the Parliament.

It is obvious that for the achievement of this aim first of all a healthy and effective administrative system is needed. Therefore, another aim of the government will be the implementation of the reform as the result of which the administration will achieve its duties with effectiveness. According to this, while the government will try to provide security for government officials as its economic abilities permit they should discharge their duties as true servants of the people.

The government considers the independence of the judiciary as one of the important values embodied in the Constitution. Therefore in the field of judiciary the government will continue its efforts and cooperation within the framework of the Constitution so that the judiciary may become efficient and successful and that it may be able to discharge its duties as enumerated in the Constitution.

In the field of economics the system of planning and guided economy based on parallel development of public and private sectors will continue so that along with the economic activities of

the state proper grounds will be provided for private activities in raising the living standard of the people. The economic policy which was issued in the beginning of this year will continue and its double-pronged aim which is the acceleration of the economic development and the achievement of relative justice in the distribution of national wealth.

In the next plan a balance will be preserved between long-term infrastructure projects and short term productive ones. The budget deficit will be kept at its minimum as it is necessary for a developing economy and utmost savings will be made in the expenditure of foreign and domestic currencies.

For the preservation of national and individual economic welfare a comprehensive programme based on preventing sumptuousness and prohibiting dangerous habits and traditions ruinous to the people's economy will be drafted by the government and submitted to the Parliament.

In the social field, the government plans to propose to the Parliament appropriate laws for the welfare of farmers, labourers, tenants, and consumers in proportion to the availability of means and economic abilities of the countries. These laws should provide for the rights of farmers and tenants as well as determine the minimum wages for them. It should also provide a system of pension for industrial workers.

Similarly the rights of house tenants must be protected legally and hoarding rather than selling of consumer goods needed by the entire public should be avoided. In addition to this the government

Contd. on page 4

Pazhwak Addresses UN Assembly

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

In my statement at the nineteenth session, I expressed a strong hope—not an easy thing to do in the circumstances then prevailing—that the collective wisdom of the international community would give us no reason to be discouraged and that, on the contrary, it would give cause to hope for the increasing strength and effectiveness of the Organisation once it had emerged successfully from its difficulties.

The atmosphere in which the twentieth session has started is a hopeful one. The maintenance of this atmosphere should be our first and foremost goal.

There is no doubt that the normalisation of the work of the Assembly, which we are happy to see achieved, is of the greatest importance. But the elimination of the financial difficulties of the Organisation has yet to be accomplished.

The unanimous consensus of the entire membership of the United Nations, advocating voluntary contributions by Members and particularly substantial contributions by the highly-developed countries, should provide us with strong grounds upon which to urge that such contributions be made as soon as possible and without delay. We welcome the most recent appeal made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in this regard.

The future of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, undoubtedly of equal importance to all members of the United Nations large and small. It is our hope that the Assembly, in its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, will devote special attention to this problem.

As a member of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, Afghanistan stated that before any final recommendations are made, the views of all Members of the United Nations

PART IV
should guide the Committee in the fulfilment of its task, as this is a matter of direct interest to every individual Member of the Organisation.

It is our hope that the Assembly will cooperate in giving this assistance to the organ that it may decide should undertake the task of the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in the future, with a view to making final and concrete recommendations to the General Assembly.

PEACEKEEPING WORK
As we have stated, the key to a resolution of this matter is agreement. Agreement can be reached only by finding a common denominator, recognised and respected by the entire membership, and then using it only in the interest of the Organisation as a whole, thus avoiding stubborn adherence to rigid individual positions. Such a common denominator exists. It is the Charter of the United Nations.

The difficulties, however, arise from the fact that the Charter is open to interpretation, a fact which is neither new nor accidental. Certain provisions of the Charter were deliberately left vague and thereby open to interpretation with any definite body. At all times, however, the implicit understanding remained that strict adherence to the Charter meant adherence to such interpretations as would be in the interest of the Organisation.

Therefore, as we have repeatedly stated after so many changes in the world, and in the Organisation only a flexible way of thinking in the interests of the Organisation can lead us to an agreement which would serve the basic purpose of strengthening the United Nations.

The only point that I would like to emphasize again at this stage is that all of us agree on

the desirability of the United Nations having the capacity to undertake peace-keeping operations. We also agree that the Security Council has, in accordance with the Charter, the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. At the same time, no one has denied the responsibilities and certain functions and powers of the General Assembly under the Charter.

In the consideration of the primary responsibilities of the Security Council, the foremost obligations of its permanent members can neither be forgotten nor ignored. Moreover, it should be kept in mind that when the Security Council and particularly its permanent members, were granted the authority of enforcement and a position of privilege, it was considered to be inconceivable that either the Council or any of its members would, in practice, act contrary to the expressed wishes of the entire membership of the Organisation.

MEMBER'S RIGHTS
As we have stated before, the Security Council and the General Assembly should be considered complementary organs in the work of the United Nations. For the harmony referred to in the Charter, between the various organs of the Organisation, to exist in fact, it is essential that special attention be paid to bringing about closer relationships between these two vital parts, the General Assembly and the Security Council.

It is our clear position that, in conformity with the principle of Member States, the rights of the collective responsibility of all Assembly should be respected on matters of assessments, and approval of financial burdens resulting from any peace-keeping operations, and that the voice of all the Members of the United Nations should be heard in the choice of methods to be used for such operations.

PRESS

All the leading newspapers in the country carried editorials on the vote of confidence given by the Wolesi Jirga to the government of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf. Anis daily, in an editorial entitled "The New Cabinet" says that these realities make us hopeful of the further success of the government of Dr. Yousuf now that it has received a vote of confidence.

First, the fact that Wolesi Jirga gave a vote of confidence to Dr. Yousuf's government. This means, says the editorial, that the government enjoys the confidence of the people and that the government will enjoy the support of the Parliament in its implementation of development plans and Constitution.

Second, in comparison to the old government the new one will have more time to execute laws and implement projects. The interim government had, in addition to being the executive organ of the state, all legislative responsibility. The latter duty is now shouldered by the Parliament.

Third, despite the fact that there are new faces in the new cabinet, the majority of its members—including Dr. Mohammad Yousuf—are people who have adequate experience in the administrative and executive matters of the government. The new cabinet is well-acquainted with the financial, technical, and administrative problems of the country and the development plans.

We are indeed happy, says the paper, to note that the ministerial posts are not reserved for a handful of people. All those who want to serve their country and have the necessary knowledge and education, have an opportunity to a post.

Besides, the members of the new government have had a large hand in the framing of the new order for the country. "This makes us almost certain that the new government will implement the laws in a satisfactory manner," says the paper.

Commenting on the outline of the policy of Dr. Yousuf's government the paper says that the economic policy of the country, according to Dr. Yousuf, is based on a guided economy and planning. The paper commends this policy and says that for a developing country this is the best system.

The paper at the end hopes that the people of Afghanistan will cooperate with the new government as they did during the interim period.

Yesterday's Islah, in an editorial entitled the "Vote of Confidence" writes: The receipt of the vote of confidence by the government in a democratic government is at the basis of liberty.

Peace, stability and continuity, says the paper, are particularly necessary for the implementation of development projects. In those countries where the government falls frequently, it is difficult to expect much progress and good work for the people.

Now that the new government has received a vote of confidence from the Parliament, it is up to the masses of the people to give wholehearted support to it, says the paper. The editorial voiced the hope that the new government would fulfil its promise now that it enjoys the confidence of the Parliament and thus of the people.

In a letter to the editor of Anis Wafajo from Mirwais Maidan writes that the Kabul Electric Co., the sole supplier and distributor of electric power in the city, has so far failed to distribute power fairly to all parts of the city.

Wafajo notes that he lives in a back alley, of Mirwais Maidan where the power voltage is not more than 80 from 5.30 up to 8.30

(Contd. on page 4)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Radio Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 777 Kcs on 62 m band

English Programme:

6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on 62 m band

Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan, and Afghan and Western music.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Khosh-Kabul

Arrival-0850

Herat, Kandahar, Kabul

Arrival-1558

New Delhi-Kabul

Arrival-1615

Kabul-Khosh

Departure-0730

Kabul-Kandahar-Herat

Departure-0830

IRAN AIR

Tehran-Kabul

Arrival-0845

Kabul-Tehran

Departure-0940

AEROFLOT

Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow

Departure-1030

TMA

Kabul - Beirut

Departure-1100

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival-1105

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure-1145

FRIDAY

AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival-1105

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul

Arrival-1600

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure-0830

Kabul-Kandahar, Tehran, Beirut

Departure-0930

Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar

Departure-1200

SATURDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Beirut, Tehran, Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival-1330

Kabul-Mazar-Herat

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival-1105

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure-1145

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24585
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20945
Pashany Tejarat Bank	22062
	20785
	20592
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22286
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
	20692
	22286
Shourie Freres	22501
Luthansa	
Aeroflot	22300
ASCTO	20850-21504
TMA	22255
PIA	22155-22855-22866
CSA	21022
KLM	20897
Iranian Airways	24714-21405
Indian Airlines	22527
BOAC	20220

Veterans Of SS Division Hold

Eleventh Reunion

RENDESBURG, West Germany, Oct. 27. (Reuter).—Veterans of Hitler's Waffen-SS division came to town Sunday with a carnival of Prussian marching songs.

Some 40 Dutchmen and Danes and more than 1,200 other "old comrades" of the crack division beamed with delight as an old-timers' band boomed out Hitler's favourite march—the "Badenweiler Marsch"—to start off an annual rally in a flag-decked cattle auction market near the banks of the Kiel Canal.

But photographers and television cameramen were hounded out as old comrades and their families began to take their places at rows of paper covered tables dotted with black pennants reading: "Our honour is loyalty".

A former Nazi lieutenant-colonel stood on the stage and barked at a score of German and foreign pressmen: "I would just like to warn you for the last time. No photographs will be taken in this hall. Do not force me to take action which would be unpleasant for you".

The ban was made at the request of the Danes and Dutchmen, who feared difficulties if recognised in newspapers at home.

Sunday's 11th annual rally took place amid a yearly wave of protest from West Germany and abroad.

It was preceded Saturday night by a torchlight procession through the streets of this picturesque north German town (population 37,000) by the international Association of Victims of the Nazi Regime, which has protested strongly to Rendsburg's town council for allowing the rally.

The Waffen-SS was condemned by the allied war crimes tribunal in Nuremberg as a criminal body, although thousands of its former members claim it had nothing to do with the SS, which under Heinrich Himmler's command carried out mass murder and atrocities.

Sunday's rally began sombrely in the early morning mist of a tumbledown cemetery on the edge of the town. A small delegation was headed by former Lieutenant Colonel Eugen Schlotterher.

Laying a wreath at huge stone crosses he said quietly: "We supported the authorities in power in those days, and fought for our fatherland. We would fight just as ruthlessly today to defend our present-day fatherland and its authority".

In a brief and emotional speech at the rally, former Nazi sea captain Hans Grueter quoted UN Under-Secretary Ralph Bunche: "No one is more entitled to raise his voice for peace than he who has fought at the front" and appealed for "peace in our fatherland and peace in Europe".

De Gaulle Opposes German Resurgence

NEW YORK, Oct. 27. (AP).—President Charles de Gaulle, of France told a visiting diplomat recently that Germany should not have an army and that he could "destroy" Moscow. Newsweek magazine said Monday.

De Gaulle was reported by the magazine to have expressed the desire that Germany be kept in subjugation, having neither an influence in European decisions nor a voice in European military strategy.

De Gaulle also reportedly said he was ready to conclude an alliance with the Soviet Union, but "I will guarantee only European USSR. Everything beyond the Urals will be claimed by the Chinese and I don't want Frenchmen to die in a war with China over Soviet possession in Asia". The Weekly News Magazine said



A scene from the "Seventeenth Doll".

Pilot TB Programme Begun At Shewaki Health Centre

KABUL, October 27.—SHEWAKI is a rural area close to Kabul with about 30,000 inhabitants, most of them are farmers who live in 81 small villages covering about 200 square kilometres.

It has 22 schools, 18 of them under the control of the Rural Development Department, with a total of about 4,000 students.

The Rural Development Department administers a rural health centre, housed in a large building with two medical consulting rooms, a dental consulting room, a treatment room, a laboratory and a pharmacy. Four sub-centres are associated with the main centre and each of them is visited by the doctors and nurses from the main centre, once a week.

The tuberculosis problem in Afghanistan's rural areas is of great importance and it is possible to carry out a tuberculosis control programme on a realistic basis through the existing and developing rural health services. The Shewaki health centre can start an efficient tuberculosis control programme on a community-wide basis, in order to gain experience in an easily supervised rural area near Kabul with the aim of future development of similar rural tuberculosis control work in other areas and the eventual coverage of the country with a network of health services with a permanent tuberculosis control programme interlarded in their routine work.

The Chaman tuberculosis centre in Kabul, administered by the Ministry of Public Health, and the Rural Development Department, with technical assistance from WHO and supplies from UNICEF, are undertaking cooperative action to establish a community-wide programme.

The Chaman tuberculosis centre in Kabul will serve as the headquarters and referral clinic for the different operations of the programme.

On the subject of NATO, de Gaulle was said to have ridiculed any U.S. guarantee of Europe's security. "It is easy for them to make it as long as they remain on the other side of the ocean, he was quoted as saying, adding that he would like to see NATO replaced by a system of bilateral alliances.

"I will not rest until the last American soldier has left Europe", de Gaulle reportedly told the diplomat.

De Gaulle vouchered for the authenticity of a Sept. 20 article in France Soir Calling for establishment of an integrated command for Germany on the grounds that "Germany is still a conquered country and therefore not completely free".

"What do they want an army for?" The President was quoted as saying. "If they are attacked I'll defend them with my force."

KADS Performance Of "Seventeenth Doll" Sparkles

By Our Drama Critic

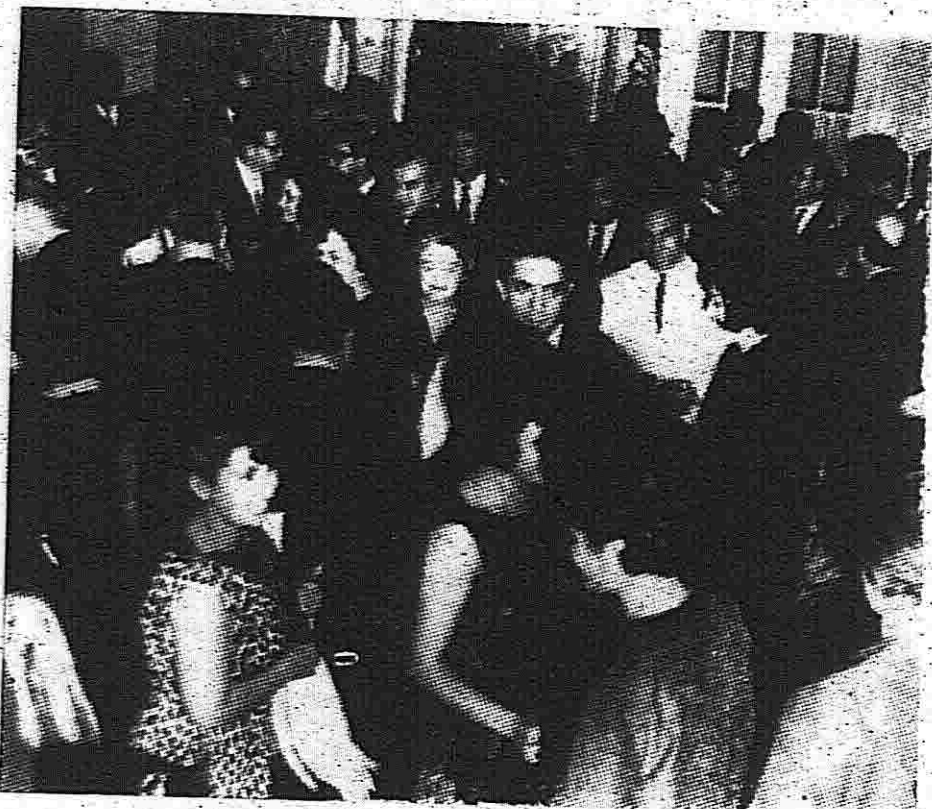
Monday night, I watched a dress rehearsal of the new production of the Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society, Summer of the Seventeenth Doll, by Ray Lawler, and directed by John Dyer of the British Council. The cast includes (in order of appearance): Sharon Jasper, Barbara Smith, Barbara Otwell, Louis Dupree, Marilynne Imhoff, Arch Scott, and Foster Morgan.

The place is Australia. The plot revolves around two middle-aged women approaching middle age, but the voices of three generations are heard. The middle-aged couples, unmarried, have been living together for seven months out of the year for 16 years.

The men are itinerant cane-cutters, the women, barmaids. As the play opens, the 17th year is upon them, and one barmaid has already left the foursome. Another moves in to take her place, but the relations between the four principals begin to deteriorate almost immediately. Why and how these people destroy one another constitutes the main action of the play.

But, although tragic sounding, the play essentially is not tragedy. It is as real as a cane-cutter's knife and cuts through the lives of ordinary people, trapped by their own actions and the irrevocable march of time. Contrapuntally weaving in and out of the action, the 70-year-old mother of one of the barmaids represents the wisdom and heartache—we

Iranian Embassy Honours Shahinshah



On the occasion of the 46th birth anniversary of His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran a party was arranged by the Iran Embassy in its premises yesterday evening. The party continued until 8:00 p.m. His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, high ranking civil and military officials and diplomats had attended the party.

Premier's Policy Statement

(Contd. from page 2)

will carefully study the issue of the migration of rural population into cities and the conditions of living and providing of houses with civic prerequisites and will draft a long term but practical plan in this respect.

The issue of development of social and political rights of women and raising their standard is also among the policies of the government. In this field previous steps will be followed diligently and further steps will be taken in consultation with experts and experienced people and those spear-heading the women's movement keeping in view the sacred principles of Islam.

In the field of education the government will see that primary education is extended to all as soon as possible with voluntary assistance by the people. Acquisition of higher education and entrance into the universities will be achieved on the basis of competition and the student's aptitude. Along with this, appropriate changes will be brought about in school curriculum in accordance with today's needs of our society. In this field it is meant develop education in such a way as to relate to economic developments in the country. Further attention will be paid to vocational and crafts schools.

Since just teaching facts cannot prepare our young generation to discharge national and social services as we desire, more attention will be given to mental training of students.

In the field of public health the government first of all is paying attention to the development of preventive medicine. In the sphere of curative medicine the government will discharge its duties in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Relations between physicians and patients and the distribution and trade of medicines will be regulated through law in accordance with public welfare.

The foreign policy of Afghanistan is aimed at the welfare and promotion of the high interests of the Afghan nation and all humanity. This policy first of all is and will be geared towards the protection of the coun-

try's independence and territorial integrity. The government of Afghanistan will as before, follow the principles of neutrality, non-alignment with military pacts, free judgment, peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and international cooperation. Supporting the Charter of the United Nations and the activities of that organisation in the consolidation of the basis of world peace, disarmament, struggle against colonialism, supporting the rights of nations to freedom and self-determination form the basic elements of the policy of the government in the field of international affairs.

The government wants to develop its relations with all countries specially the neighbouring states on the basis of these firm foundations and will fulfill its duties as a faithful member of the United Nations in the international community.

Supporting the right of self-determination for the people of Pakhtunistan is one of the main elements of the national policy of Afghanistan. The government in accordance with the decision passed by the 1964 Loya Jirgah will continue its efforts in this respect and hopes that this issue will be solved as soon as possible in accordance with the wishes of the leaders and people of Pakhtunistan in a peaceful manner.

These are the basis of the policy of the government which is submitted to the Jirgah. Now I introduce the members of my government (He presented the list of his Cabinet).

I hope the Wolesi Jirgah, in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution, will discuss the issue of a vote of confidence in the government and take a decision in this respect.

De Gaulle...

(Contd. from page 3)

pletely sovereign". But he did not endorse an article in the French Review Politique Strangers advocating a European military alliance excluding the United States and a treaty of friendship among NATO allies including the United States. De Gaulle said these were not his views "although someone had brought the article to my attention".

Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society

Presents its next full-length play:
"Summer Of The 17th Doll"

on October 28, 29, and 30th at 8 p.m., KADS Auditorium. Tickets on sale at ASTCO, KLM, US EMBASSY, BRITISH EMBASSY. Afs. 50 for members. Afs. 80 for non-members.

Ayub Says Future Lies In Peace; India Reiterates Refusal To Pay For UNIPOM

RAWALPINDI, October 27, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Ayub Khan Tuesday told India that while Pakistan could not lower its guard he hoped Indian rulers would realise their best interests lay in peace and not war.

In a message to the nation on Tuesday its refusal to share in "revolution day" which commemorates his accession to power in 1958, the President said force has never solved international problems.

The future of both Pakistan and India lies in peace... "hope that Indian rulers will realise even now for the sake of their people if not for the cause of good neighbourliness that their best interests lie in peace not war."

He continued: "so long as India maintains a posture of hostility and aggressiveness, Pakistan cannot lower its guard. The bigger the challenge posed to us the greater will have to be our capacity and greater the resolve with which we must meet it."

He said Indian leaders were devoting all their resources to repairing and replenishing their war machine in order perhaps to make yet another attempt at aggression.

Meanwhile India reiterated

Tuesday its refusal to share in paying for the UN India-Pakistan observation mission which patrols the ceasefire line outside Kashmir.

Indian delegate Shilendra K. Singh said that India, which he described "as victim of aggression," could not be expected to help defray the costs of the new peace force.

Singh spoke in the General Assembly's budgetary committee prior to passage of a 2.7 million dollar allocation for special missions, including the older UN military observer group for India and Pakistan (UNIPOM) in Kashmir.

Pakistan's Amjed Ali protested the Indian remarks, saying the budgetary committee was not a proper forum for political issues.

He said he wondered why India was raising the question in any case since the committee was talking about a peace force that both sides had agreed to as far back as 1949.

The allocation included \$605,600 for the Kashmir force and \$40,600 for the UN representative in India and Pakistan.

Meanwhile India, which walked out of the Security Council debate on Kashmir last night, will continue its boycott of the world body when the discussions resume today, an informed source said yesterday.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

in the evenings. This is the time when the poor people need electricity the most.

When can their children prepare their lessons and homework, he asks. He furthermore notes that the voltage varies so much that use of lower voltage bulbs is also impossible without losing several of them each month. And can you afford Af. 200 for electric bulbs for a single room in the course of a month, if you have a family and your monthly income does not exceed Af. 1200. He says all inhabitants of Kabul pay the same amount for electricity. Why should residents of certain districts be privileged to have adequate power in their homes and others not?

Meshrano...

(Contd. from page 1)

Qiamuddin Khadem, and Mohammad Yousuf Saighan.

This commission will also study the formation of the necessary committees.

The members of the committee on the procedure consist of: Senator Said S. Ashraf, Senator Mohammad Nabi Toukhi, Senator Mohammad Rahim Zareh, and Senator Mohammad Reza Karbala.

The House will assemble again on October 30.

Premier...

(Contd. from page 1)

nistry's officials and afterwards started work.

Dr. Abdul Majid, the newly appointed Minister of Public Health, who was Afghan Ambassador in Washington has not yet arrived to occupy his new post.

German Film Show

Because of unforeseen events the film-show of the German Embassy, announced for October 28th, in the Ariana Cinema, has to be postponed. Further indications will be announced in due time.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

Dine and dance at the International Club on Thursday, October 28, at 8:30 p.m.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

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H.R.H. Princess Khatoul
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Press Club
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